

## The Sentinel and the Statesman.

The article in the Statesman, in relation to the establishment of that paper, demands of us some response. Auditor Ellis tells his story, which is very good until the other side is heard. We shall begin at the commencement of his article. The first misrepresentation is contained in the following sentence: "Some time in the spring of 1850, Mr. Brown, in the name of his son, bought of Messrs. Chapman the subscription list and good will of the State Sentinel for \$4,000." See. Austin H. Brown was the sole purchaser, and the first payment was made from his earnings as a Clerk in the Post Office Department. It was a bona fide transaction—nothing sham about it; nor was one cent contributed by any political friend, as has been represented. To injure the "Sentinel," it was stated that Gen. Cass had aided us in the enterprise. We have a letter from the General positively contradicting this unfounded assertion.

Again, he states that we refused to purchase the materials and State Printing of Mr. Chapman. Mr. Chapman offered to sell us the newspaper materials and State Printing for \$12,000 cash in hand, or \$15,000 on time. This overrode the pile of the publisher, and he was compelled to purchase only what he could pay for. The office and contract was afterwards sold to Ellis and Spaulding, on time, for one thousand dollars less than the price demanded of A. H. Brown cash down.

As to his right to establish a paper, no one has called that in question; but he intimates that if he had employed him to print our paper he would not have established one in opposition to us. To have employed him to print the paper would have imposed on us the labor of editing what he would have reaped the profits. He now says his only design was to publish a family Democratic paper, and by no means to interfere with the "Sentinel." Our paper is a family Democratic paper, and in that particular we do not see the difference. We can procure the evidence of a friend, if necessary, who remonstrated with Ellis against the establishment of another Democratic paper; and his reply, in substance, was that the Democracy of Indiana would not sustain a paper, or an Editor, who supported the Omnibus bill; clearly proving that he expected to supplant the "Sentinel," by opposing the Compromise measures. He complains that we have raised the cry of "Freedom." We shall take some other occasion to show the unmistakable evidence on which this cry was raised. For the present we waive any reply to that charge. The following statement, however, demands of us a notice more in detail.

Under the advice of friends, we again made a written proposition to Mr. Brown, to purchase the two establishments on equitable terms; but our proposition was declined, and he refused to make any return. We still hold ourselves in readiness to make such an arrangement, either by selling the Statesman, or purchasing the Sentinel, on fair, honest, and reasonable terms.

On or about the first day of October, 1850, when the delegates assembled at the meeting of the Convention, an effort was made on the part of mutual friends, to bring about a reconciliation, and to secure a union of the two papers. Among these friends we mention Gov. Wright, R. D. Owen, M. G. Bright, and Judge Gordon. We expressed our willingness to enter into any honorable arrangement. The following proposition was then submitted by Ellis & Spaulding:

## PROPOSITION.

- 1st. That Ellis & Spaulding and Austin H. Brown shall unite the Statesman and Sentinel Offices for the publication of one paper, to be called the Statesman.
- 2d. That all the materials and subscription list of the Sentinel shall be considered the capital stock of the firm, to be invested by Brown, and that the Printing Office and materials of the Statesman Office, and the State Printing contract shall be the capital stock to be invested by Ellis & Spaulding.
- 3d. That all accruing debts due said Brown for work or advertising previous to date, and all moneys received for subscription previous to date shall be the property of said Brown, and same to apply to Ellis & Spaulding.
- 4th. All debts due to the Statesman or Sentinel shall be the property of the firm.
- 5th. The firm shall be equal partners in all work to be hereafter done, all profits and losses, except that the sum of \$2,000 out of the receipts for the State Printing shall be the property of Ellis & Spaulding, for the purpose of equalizing the capital stock.
- 6th. Ellis shall be the responsible Editor—the other partners assistants.
- 7th. Details to be settled in a personal interview.

To say nothing of the illiberality as to price, &c., the proposition was rejected for two reasons. The "State Sentinel" had been published for nine years by the Chapmans. It had been regarded as the central organ of the party; and we were not willing to drop the name, or hand down the flag under which so many victories had been achieved. It would have been tantamount to a disavowal of the paper. The "Sentinel" being the old paper, the proposition would have been much more plausible had it been to merge the "Statesman" in the "Sentinel." Again, we had a little too much self-respect to consent that at the head of the paper should stand E. W. H. Ellis, Responsible Editor, W. J. Brown, Assistant Editor.

We had fought too long in the Democratic party to consent to play second fiddle to the Editor of the "Statesman." Ellis being unwilling to admit us as his equal we rejected the proposition as unreasonable.

But he says "we still held ourselves in readiness to make such an arrangement either by selling the Statesman or purchasing the Sentinel on fair, honest and reasonable terms." This leaves the impression that Ellis is now willing to make a fair and honorable arrangement. To correct any such impression, we submit the following facts: Jonathan A. Liston, Esq., a friend who we have known and respected since his boyhood, called on us and suggested that Dr. Ellis was willing to sell the Statesman newspaper if we would purchase, manifesting a willingness to make any proper arrangement; we solicited Mr. Liston, as a mutual friend of both parties, to obtain a proposition from Ellis & Spaulding. In a few days he submitted the following:

Ellis and Spaulding, on the 1st day of August, 1853, will sell their entire Printing establishment, presses, types, fixtures and materials, and the subscription list for \$3,000, payable in one and two years from the date of transfer with interest and security, will assign the publication of the Statesman at that date, and obligate themselves under bonds, not to engage in the printing or publishing business in the city of Indianapolis for the term of five years from said date, under a forfeiture of \$3,000. Said Ellis & Spaulding reserve the right to complete any jobs of printing that may be on hand on 1st Aug., '53, or may transfer the same to Brown on such terms as may be agreed upon. Should payments be made in advance for the Statesman after that period, Ellis & Spaulding shall pay Brown pro rata for supplying paper to each subscriber.

The controversy between Ellis & Spaulding and Brown shall cease from this period.

This agreement shall be signed by all the parties, with responsible securities on both sides, and shall be observed in good faith.

This matter shall be submitted to the negotiation of J. A. Liston, R. D. Owen, and—, and what ever may be finally agreed upon shall be held to be binding upon the parties. Or if this proposition is not acceptable, Ellis & Spaulding will purchase the Sentinel office at its appraised value, and make payment as above.

To this A. H. Brown assented, that he did not wish to purchase the printing establishment and newspaper eighteen months in advance of the time he was to get possession of it, but proposed to purchase the Statesman paper now. This proposition Ellis & Spaulding declined, because they were unwilling to give possession before August, 1853. Yet, in the face of these evasive and unreasonable propositions, Ellis says he now is willing to make any honorable arrangement.

We purchased the "State Sentinel" at a high price, expecting to have a clear field. Ellis & Spaulding commended the "Statesman" in opposition, as they had right to do. The Editor did not attack the "Sentinel" in an open and manly manner, but commenced ridiculing

the position which we assumed, that the Union would be endangered in a conflict with Texas. Ellis, in his peculiar style, denounced the Compromise measures, and was very severe and bitter in opposition to the Fugitive Slave law, and those who had voted for it, intending all his strictures to apply to the Editor of the "Sentinel," who, as a member of Congress, was supporting these measures. Having, on calm and deliberate reflection, determined to support these measures, we had no recourse left but to defend our votes and sustain the justice and necessity of the Compromise as a whole. This was the beginning of the controversy, and this has been the main question at issue between us up to this time. We are now done with this unpleasant controversy, so far as the establishment of the two papers are concerned. Dr. Ellis can go on, and if the Democratic party decide that his eminent services and transcendent abilities entitle him to the lucrative office of Auditor of State and State Printer, we shall not complain, but will reserve the right to expose his errors at all times. Enough on this subject.

## Elkhart Convention.

The Democratic convention of this county, which was held at Goshen on the 8th inst., nominated Joseph A. Wright for Governor, and E. W. H. Ellis for Auditor. We are requested to publish the proceedings, and would do so with pleasure, but they occupy nearly two columns for the present crowded condition of our columns. We, however, make room for the following Resolutions which relate to the compromise measures:

**Resolved,** That the Constitution and all its compromises have ever been cherished, sustained, and practiced by the Democracy of this county, and that the compromise measures of the last Congress are all and each of them recognized by the Democracy of Elkhart county, as they are by the great body of the Democracy of the Nation, everywhere, as a system of measures, constituting a settlement of those questions which have as much agitated the country, upon a basis entirely in harmony with the constitution and its principles.

**Resolved,** That as a portion of the great National Democratic party, we will support all these measures without distinction or exception, in their full and just integrity, in every particular.

**Resolved,** That while we advise forbearance in the further agitation of the question of slavery, at present, even by an effort essentially to modify the fugitive slave law, yet we regard it, as all the rest of the same Congress are all and each of them recognized by the Democracy of Elkhart county, as they are by the great body of the Democracy of the Nation, everywhere, as a system of measures, constituting a settlement of those questions which have as much agitated the country, upon a basis entirely in harmony with the constitution and its principles.

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wards admitted that the whole proceedings were ill-timed, and that the Whigs in using them to distract the Democratic party had missed their aim. Neither Judge Wick, Governor Whitcomb, Geo. Drake, or any member of the Central Committee, except Mr. Hedderly, was present, or approved the resolutions. The Democratic party of the State favored the annexation of Texas, and but for that issue Mr. Polk could not have carried the State.

## Legislative Summary.

**SENATE.—Monday, Jan. 19.**—The Forenoon session was in discussing the districting bill, and the afternoon in debating the joint resolution in relation to certain articles taken from the Cathedrals in Mexico.

**Tuesday, 20.**—The following bills were passed: Bill of the House, to provide for a uniform enumeration of the divisions and sub-divisions of sections and quarter-sections in the township of land in Monroe county, reserved for a State Seminary, &c. Ayes 33, noes 5. Bill of the House to extend the time for the settlement of county treasurers with county auditors, and the treasurer of State. Ayes 40, noes 1.

The bill to authorize a general banking law was indefinitely postponed. Ayes 23, noes 18.

The joint resolution in relation to certain articles taken from the Cathedrals in Mexico was debated the most of the day.

**Wednesday, Jan. 21.**—Messrs. Stephen S. Major and Samuel Grimes were elected Commissioners of the Insane Asylum.

The joint resolution in relation to certain articles taken from the Cathedrals in Mexico, was discussed until the forenoon; and the bills to district the State, and for the exclusion of Negroes and Mulattoes occupied the afternoon.

**Thursday, Jan. 22.**—The bill for the exclusion of Negroes passed. Ayes 27, noes 21.

The bill for the election of township assessors failed on its passage. Ayes 18, noes 29.

A resolution to instruct the committee on federal relations to report a bill for the colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes was passed by a vote of 39 ayes to 11 noes.

**Friday, Jan. 23.**—The following bills passed: Bill of the House to change the time of holding Courts in the eighth judicial circuits. Ayes 46, noes none.

Bill of the House to provide for the appointment of a Reporter of the Supreme Court. Ayes 33, noes 6.

The bill for districting the State, and the joint resolution in relation to certain articles taken from the Cathedrals in Mexico, occupied most of the day.

**Saturday, Jan. 24.**—The joint resolution in relation to certain articles taken from the Cathedrals in Mexico, after being materially amended, was passed—ayes 31, noes 14.

**HOUSE.—Monday, Jan. 19th.**—The entire day, after reports from committees and the introduction of resolutions, was occupied in the discussion of a bill prescribing forms for deeds and mortgages, and a bill to establish a court of common pleas.

**Tuesday, Jan. 20.**—After the regular morning business, the discussion of the court of common pleas bill was resumed.

**Wednesday, Jan. 21.**—Messrs. Major and Grimes were elected Commissioners for the Insane Asylum. The balance of this day was occupied in discussing the bill to abolish a court of Common Pleas.

**Thursday, Jan. 22.**—After the morning business was through the discussion on the common pleas bill was again resumed, and during the afternoon part of the day the House re-committed the bill to the committee on the organization of courts.

A joint resolution asking Congress for an appropriation to build a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side, passed—ayes 81, noes 5.

A bill to authorize recorders to make out a complete index for deeds and mortgages, and to use seals; passed—ayes 83, noes 4.

A bill to prevent the destruction of animals, and of human life or injury of persons, and to recover compensation therefor; passed—ayes 83, noes none.

**Friday, Jan. 23.**—The bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts. Passed—ayes 54, noes 35.

This is the bill reported from the select committee appointed for the express purpose of districting the State. The bill can be found in our reports.

**Saturday, Jan. 24.**—The bill regarding the forms of deeds and mortgages, and of their acknowledgment; passed—ayes 63, noes 15.

Also, a bill for the more uniform mode of doing township business; passed—ayes 51, noes 31.

Senate bill for enforcing the 13th Article of the Constitution, was referred to a committee with instructions to report a provision making yearly an appropriation for the colonization of the negroes and mulattoes that were in the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

**JOHN R. JONES, Editor of the Vincennes Sentinel, and R. S. SPAULDING, Editor of the Madisonian, have received appointments as Clerks to the House of Representatives of the present Congress.**

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Louisville and Madison Papers.]

## From Philadelphia.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 8 P. M.

The steamer Arctic, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th, arrived at quarantine at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing about fifty passengers.

The steamer Niagara reached Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the 4th. The news of a fire raging at the capital in Washington was received with distrust in Liverpool.

**ENGLAND.**—The leading topic of interest was the late resignation of Lord Palmerston. Numerous causes are urged for the act, but the not accepted appeared to be the unwarranted interference of the Prime Minister with the affairs of the Foreign Office.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Liverpool Jan. 16.**—Provisions are scarce and prices are moderate. In beef there is nothing new—stock quite exhausted. Lard is steady at an advance.

**Breadstuffs.**—Considerable advance has been established—wheat is in demand at 6s 5d per 70 lb. The general qualities of sweet flour are in request at 21s 2d. Indian corn also dearer over quotations for the week—3s higher for wheat and 1s for flour—than on Friday last.

The condition of the London money market, on the 6th, continued satisfactory. British and foreign funds were improving. Consols closed at 97½. American stocks were in fair request, but there is no change in quotations.

The retirement of Lord Palmerston has caused great regret in Hungary. Jellicoe had had sundry interviews with the Minister and audience with the Emperor and had returned to Wagram.

A difficulty had occurred between the English and American consuls at Belgrade.

The royal mail steamship Amazon, from Southampton for the West Indies, took fire at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday, the 4th of January, sixty miles west of Seville, and with the mails, was entirely consumed. Of the officers, crew, and passengers, of whom there were one hundred and fifty-five in all, only fifty-five were saved.

The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

**FRANCE.**—Advices give most marked assurance of universal tranquility and satisfaction. Public forces exhibited an unusually loyal tone. A large number of persons belonging to secret societies, who had been arrested in Paris, were on their way to Rochefort, for departure to Cayenne.

The Patrie, of the 5th, published a note contradicting the statement that the President had received an anagram letter from the Emperor of Russia, congratulating him on the success of the grand act of the 21st of December.

Count D'Orsay was about to remind the President of his promise to release Abdel Kader when he had power. The colossal statue of liberty, which had been placed in front of the Chamber of Deputies in 1848, had been taken down by order of the authorities.

A decree had been announced that the gold, silver, and copper coin of the Republic should be the only legal tender. With the words Louis Napoleon Bonaparte were to be engraved the words Republic Française and Dieu Protege la France.

It was understood that the promulgation of the new constitution would take place on the 8th, the day after the departure of the steamer.

As the President was coming out of Elisee, on the 2d, he was shot at by a sentry belonging to a grenadier company. The man was immediately arrested, tried by a court-martial, and shot in a corner of Elisee.

The correspondent of the Daily News says that he is informed that the first article of the constitution is as follows: The President of the Republic takes the title of Emperor. He also says that crowns have been struck with the inscription, "Louis Napoleon, Emperor."

In the departments the trees of liberty were being ordered to be cut down.

It is said that the sovereigns of Europe, struck with dismay at the success of Louis Napoleon, have notified him that they are prepared to enforce the article of the treaty of Vienna, which forbids any legitimate descendant or relative of Emperor Napoleon from succeeding to the Imperial title.

The Bourgeois was somewhat dull on Monday, the 7th. Five per cents opened at 104 and closed firmly at 105. The three per cents closed at 70 francs.

By a circular of the Minister of the Interior, American ships with cotton were allowed, after having reached English ports, to enter duty free. The security of raw material had rendered this necessary.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Emperor of Austria had formally abrogated the constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, being found impracticable. A code of new fundamental laws for the organic arrangement of the Empire was about being promulgated.

**SPAIN.**—From Madrid it is announced that the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the English Cabinet had been received with great satisfaction. It was rumored that Lord Howden would resign in consequence of the retirement of Lord Palmerston.

**PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 8 P. M.**

Mr. Walker's amendment, granting land to every settler after five years actual occupation, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, free of all charge, was defeated and was rejected—ayes 8, noes 35.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment, that no individual should move more than one warrant; which was rejected.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment, that no warrants shall be located within six miles of any proposed railroad, unless for the purpose of actual settlement, to be ascertained by vote of the party locating. This was also rejected.

Mr. Gwin offered an amendment allowing parties occupying lands in California to pay for the same in warrants. Lost.

The resolution was then ordered to be engrossed—ayes 35, noes 3. Messrs. W. M. Gwin, Wade, and Walker, negative.

The Senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—The House was occupied with a bill in committee on the whole, appropriating \$3,180,000 in payment of the next instalment of the Mexican indemnity, falling due on the 30th.

Several gentlemen took part in the debate, which mainly turned upon the manner of payment.

**PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.**

J. P. Benjamin elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

**From Washington.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 8 P. M.**

The Republic this morning denies the statement that the Captain General of Cuba refused to receive consular Sharkey except as a commercial agent. The government has satisfactory assurances regarding his reception. The weather is moderating.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 8 P. M.**

In the Senate a message was received from the President communicating the correspondence between the American minister at Paris and the State Department in reference to recent events in France.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 8 P. M.**

The House went into committee on the whole on the State of the Union on the bill appropriating \$3,180,000 for the payment of the instalment of the Mexican indemnity, due on the 30th; on which a lengthy debate arose.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State, relative to the interference of the despotism power of the next instalment of the Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Welch, from the committee on public lands, reported several bills granting land for railroads in western States.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill granting land for a railroad from the Ohio river, opposite Louisville, to the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill to reimburse the corporation of New York for expenses incurred in raising volunteers to fight in Boston.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to audit and pay the account of John C. Rivers for publishing the Congressional debates; which was laid over.

Messrs. Seward and Cass each laid upon the table amendments to Mr. Clark's resolution in relation to the foreign policy of this country, which were ordered to be printed. They assert the right to interfere and that the Government of the United States cannot look with indifference upon the interference of the despotism power to suppress the struggle for liberty in any nation.

The resolution making land warrants assignable, was taken up and passed, after the rejection of several amendments.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.**

Mr. Houston called up his resolution to close debate on the Mexican indemnity bill at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, which was agreed to.

Mr. Briggs called up his resolution inquiring into the legality of the election of Mr. Bernish, delegate from Utah. Mr. B. spoke some time in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was opposed to the resolution. He could not see anything connected with the election of Mr. Bernish to warrant an interference of federal troops to decide upon the validity of the election.

Mr. Bernish, with much vehemence, denied the truth of the charges against him. He sent the certificate of election to the Chair, to be read in the House, showing the purity of his character.

Mr. Carlisle spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Briggs finally withdrew his resolution for the present, promising to renew it.

Mr. Disney introduced a resolution, which was adopted, enjoining on the President for information relative to the payment of the Mexican indemnity.

**SENATE.**—On motion of Mr. Hale the petition relating to flagging in the navy was taken up. He said he could make his speech now, but at the suggestion of many, he would not postpone the subject.

Mr. Gwin said that if the petition was referred to the naval committee, they would by the subject in a bill, without delay, and then Senators could speak on a direct proposition.

The subject was then referred.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition for a new bond of commissioners on claims against Mexico.

Mr. Borland from the committee on printing reported in favor of printing three thousand additional copies of the report on the foundations of the lower Mississippi, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to employ ice-boats for mail purposes on the Potomac river.

No change in business was made yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were taken up and passed.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry, as to the propriety of abolishing spirit rations and increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men in the navy, were adopted.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.**

**SENATE.**—The President announced that private bills were first in order. The private calendar was then taken up.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the contract with John C. Rivers for the publication of the Senate debates in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and a half per column.

The Senate took up the bill granting one million eight hundred thousand acres of land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of railroads in the State.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 8 P. M.**

**SENATE.**—Occupied with debate upon the bill appropriating land to Iowa for railroads and education. Bill postponed till Thursday.

**HOUSE.**—Debate resumed on giving the contract of printing the census returns to the Proprietor of the Union. Discussion warm.

Harbors is replying to remarks of Mr. Venable made yesterday.

## From Cincinnati.

**CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.**

The Postmaster gives notice that the mail for Louisville and the coast will be sent via Lexington, and for St. Louis via Richmond, Ind. The eastern mails will be sent via Baltimore, during the suspension of navigation.

**CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.**